

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 172

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—THE HAPPY MAN.—ALSO OUT AT SEA.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—THE SENSATIONAL DEBATE OF DINDRICH.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third and
Ninth Sts.—Afternoon and evening.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston Sts.—KODER.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—JACK EYRE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleeker streets.—FIDELIA.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—MORRIS.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broad-
way.—MADAME MOORE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
6th av.—NIGHTLY THEATRE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 63d and 66th
sts.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.—
BILLIARD EXHIBITION.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-
CERTS.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Four-
teenth st.—CIVILIAN AND LEAF COLLECTIONS OF ART.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 23, 1873.

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THE WELCOME RAIN.—Since yesterday morn-
ing, in the thickening clouds and "areas of
rain" over the Northern States, we have had
cheering signs of a general deliverance from a
dry season, which threatened a continuance
into a general drought, with a still increas-
ing budget of destructive fires in town and
country, fields and forests, from day to day.
Welcome, then, thrice welcome, the blessed
rain, with the promise of general relief which
it brings to the thirsty land!

THE SHAH OF PERSIA is expected to gladden
the gay city of Paris with his presence on the
5th of July, from which, we infer, he will re-
main till the "glorious Fourth" in the enjoy-
ment of the hospitalities of England. Mean-
time, in the inspection of Her Majesty's dock-
yards, arsenals, military academies, iron found-
ries, &c., it is evident that the Shah, upon this
excursion, is combining business with pleasure.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, for
\$2,000 in gold (to begin on the 20th July),
has been resolved upon as one of the special
attractions of the Vienna Fair. Very good;
but if the managers of the Exhibition desire to
draw "full houses" they will get up a schedule
of international horse races. Something of
that sort is needed to relieve the Exhibition of
its monotony, and to make it pay.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE E. POOR, democrat,
of Ohio, speaking as a partisan, wants a "new
deal." There has been so much double-deal-
ing on the part of Ohio democrats for several
years in national conventions that a new
shuffling of the cards would probably only
lead to more Knott.

Our Western Indians and Their Reservations—What Shall We Do with Them?

For the information and gratification of our
readers we give them this morning a carefully
prepared and handsomely executed map of
the numerous Indian reservations of
that great western division of the United
States over which (with some few exceptions
eastward) all our Indian tribes and frag-
ments of tribes are now distributed. On the
same page a summing up and explanation of
the various tribes and reservations repre-
sented are given, which, together with the
general bird's-eye view of the map, will be
found extremely interesting and valuable, not
only to the philanthropist and the inquiring
historical student, but to every reader in
search of knowledge concerning these Indians
and Indian reservations of the Great West.

With the pacification of the Kickapoo in
Mexico, with the complete subjugation of the
Apaches in Arizona, and with the uncondi-
tional surrender of Captain Jack and his ter-
rible Modocs of Oregon and California, there
is now that favorable condition of general
peace among our Indians which invites us to
a review of the whole field embraced within
our illustrative map. From the archives of
the Indian Bureau it appears that there are
(excluding the estimated force of seventy
thousand in our Arctic territory of Alaska)
three hundred thousand of the original na-
tive American race remaining within the
limits of the United States, and that, upon
the important question of subsistence, they
may thus be divided:—

Of self-supporting tribes..... 130,000
Partly supported by the government..... 84,000
Entirely supported by the government..... 31,000
Living by hunting and marauding..... 55,000

The masses of the self-supporting tribes are
those civilized and semi-civilized Cherokees,
Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, &c.,
of the Indian Territory, one of the most beau-
tiful, fertile and inviting agricultural districts
of the Union. The tribes partly and those
wholly supported by the government are
those on the reservations outside the Indian
Territory, and the marauders are the tribes
and fragments of tribes still roaming at large,
and mostly along the range of the Rocky
Mountains, between the British Possessions
and our Mexican frontier. Touching their
political relations to the government, it ap-
pears that of our red brethren there are:

Living under treaties..... 130,000
On reservations..... 84,000
The treaty Indians embrace all the tribes of
the Indian Territory and numerous others,
conspicuous among them being the late war-
like Sioux of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail.
In the scale of civilization our Indians are thus
classified:—

Civilized..... 97,000
Semi-civilized..... 125,000
Wholly savage..... 78,000

The main body of the civilized tribes are
in the Indian Territory, and of the semi-civilized
among the best deserving tribes are the
Pimos and Cocopas of the Gila River,
in Arizona. The general distribution of our
aborigines may thus be given:—
In Minnesota and east of the Mississippi..... 32,500
In Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory..... 70,600
In Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho..... 65,000
In Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and
Arizona..... 84,000
In California, Oregon and Territory of Wash-
ington..... 47,500

We find, next, that our Indian population
occupies reservations of land amounting, in
the aggregate, to 137,846,971 acres, or about
four hundred and sixty acres for every man,
woman and child of them. Here we touch
the important questions. How long, even
under the protection of the government, will
our poor Indians be permitted to hold in
peace the vast tracts of country which they
now occupy as reservations?—and, What is
the best policy of the government for the
maintenance of peace between whites and
Indians and for the protection and civiliza-
tion of the latter? The extensive general
reservation of the Sioux in Dakota, and the
reserve of the assembled tribes on the north-
ern frontier of Montana, for example, are
great hunting grounds over which the tribes
concerned have the privilege of following the
buffalo herds in their southern and northern
migrations over the Great Plains. The gen-
eral reserve for different bands of the
Utes in Colorado is also a mere hunting
ground, from which they will soon be dis-
placed by the encroaching white settlements
of the Territory. The same fate awaits the
several reservations contiguous to the line of
the Northern Pacific Railway. In short, the
time is fast approaching when the government
will be compelled materially to reduce the
proportions of these great reservations and
to abolish many of the smaller ones, and
what, then, will be done with the dispossessed
Indians?

Let us briefly look into this matter. In-
cluding the western half of Nebraska and of
Kansas and of Texas, the general character
of all the country westward to the great
chain of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade
Mountains, which look down upon the
inviting valleys of California and Oregon,
is analogous to that of Central Asia—
dry, timberless and barren. It can be
densely populated only in districts which
can be extensively and liberally irrigated,
as in the basin of the Great Salt Lake,
and where the numerous head streams of
great rivers, as in Wyoming and Colorado,
afford the supplies and the channels for
extensive systems of irrigation. Montana,
embracing the numerous head streams of the
Missouri, and possessing advantages of cli-
mate, situation and fertile valleys peculiarly
its own, has prospered, and can prosper,
without any general irrigating system; but
otherwise, from the Great Plains to the Sierra
Nevada, and in large districts of California to
the seaboard, the soil is fruitless without irri-
gation. Our map, in this view, will serve to
show how limited are the means for irri-
gation from a glance at the vast waterless regions
of this great Asiatic section of our Continent.

The Great Plains, in ceasing to be a range
for the wild buffalo, will become—now be-
coming—a range for domestic cattle; for their
Summer droughts and the want of flowing
streams forbid the cultivation of those arid
table lands. From the Rocky Mountains, then
westward to the Sierra Nevada, the remain-
ing available valleys and basins for cultiva-
tion will be taken up by the white man, and
with the completion of the Northern Pacific
Railroad and the Southern line there will be
no resting place between these roads for the
Indian, under the present Quaker system, in
any considerable reservation where he can
live by tilling the soil. In the case of
humanity to the Indians there will remain,

then, one of three courses for the government
to pursue—the entire support of these scattered
Indians in small reservations, or their re-
moval into the Indian Territory, or their col-
lection into a new general reservation, where
they can support or partially support them-
selves under the protection of the United
States army.

A contracted reservation, in which the In-
dian has nothing to do but to eat, drink and
be merry, and to sing hymns and listen to the
stated preaching of the Gospel, will not do.
The dull monotony, the humiliating imprison-
ment of such a life to the "noble savage," is
intolerable. He cannot endure it—he will in-
evitably revolt against it at length, and in his
desperation he will sing his war song of "lib-
erty or death" and strike for the warpath.
As it is, with the comparatively wide range
and government rations of the reservations,
a fort and a detachment of troops for each re-
serve are required to withhold our disgusted
red men from the passing emigrant train. The
suppression of Captain Jack and the whole-
some chastisement administered to the
Apaches may serve for a season to hold the
warriors of the reserves and the roaming
bands in an encouraging condition as "good
Indians," but there is no security against the
chapter of accidents which, here or there, may
lead to murder and bloody retaliation between
whites and Indians, from Dakota to Texas and
from Arizona to Oregon.

Millions of money upon Indian Commis-
sioners, agents, contractors and traders are
now wasted upon these numerous reserva-
tions which could be saved to the Treasury
with the gathering of all these scattered tribes
into the Indian Territory. And, again, emi-
gration to and settlements in our new States
and Territories are checked by apprehensions
of Indian disturbances. Remove the Indians
and these dangers will cease. We have shown
that within a few years there will be no avail-
able abiding place for any great body of them
anywhere west of Kansas upon a self-support-
ing basis. We understand that the idea of
ultimately settling all our scattered tribes and
roaming bands in the Indian Territory is
entertained by General Grant, with the view
of advancing them by careful cultivation to
the usages, industry and enjoyments of civil-
ized life, and to the capabilities of a State gov-
ernment. This, too, may be a wild Utopian
scheme; but, considering the embarrassments
resulting to all the States and Territories con-
cerned from these numerous and widely
scattered Indian reservations and wandering
bands, and considering the dangers from en-
croaching white speculators and adventurers
which menace the Indian Territory itself, it
strikes us that this idea of gathering into that
Territory all the outside tribes approaches
nearer to a practical solution of the whole
Indian problem than any other settlement so
far suggested by speculator, missionary, poli-
tician or statesman.

The Sanitary Condition of the City.

When the Summer approaches the most im-
portant subject which can engage the atten-
tion of the authorities is the sanitary con-
dition of the city. In comparison with this
one question of the public health all others
sink into insignificance. Unfortunately our
rulers in the city of New York seem to have
forgotten this duty entirely, and while they
are quarrelling over the spoils and fighting
for the miserable drippings which come from
this or that little official position the streets
and other spots where pestilence is bred are
neglected. The Board of Health, so far as
we can see, is taking no active measures
against the approach of cholera and yellow
fever. The Police Department is apparently
gathering no information in regard to the
plague spots scattered all over the metropoli-
s, and has, so far, failed to warn our citizens to guard against
disease. They seem to be easy confidence
and glaring neglect everywhere, while the
streets are in a worse condition than was ever
before known in the history of New York. All
of the streets and avenues are dirty, and most
of them are still filled with the garbage and
offal thrown into them last Winter. Many of
the most important thoroughfares in the most
densely populated parts are badly paved, and
foul and stagnant water remains in the streets
day after day. There is scarcely a block up-
town or down that has fewer than half a
dozen wagon holes filled with water, to poison
the atmosphere and generate disease. Every-
where disagreeable odors infect the air. The
condition of the sewers may be even more de-
plorable than the condition of the streets.
Cellars and sub-cellars, and other places liable
to infection, are mysteries to the police, but
full of dangers to the people. And all this
while a fatal Summer, hot to-day and cool to-
morrow, seems to utter threatenings of disease
and death.

We would not alarm the people unneces-
sarily, for to create fear in the public mind is
bad policy. Aside from the filthy condition
of the city, there is no reason now for undue
fear or alarm among our citizens that yellow
fever or cholera will come. But these terrible
scourges may come, and it is best to be pre-
pared. Cleanliness is the best preventive,
and it is upon this that we insist. We must
guard every avenue of approach and sweep
away every cause likely to breed pestilence or
to produce a condition of things likely to ex-
pose the people to danger and make them sus-
ceptible to contagion or infection. If a plague
of any kind should fall upon the city at this
time its ravages would be awful. If the chol-
era should reach New York what a rich har-
vest of death it would reap, and what a
splendid showing its ravages would make for
the reformers who forgot or neglected their
duty! What a fearful reckoning would be
demanded by the people! Men who dis-
regard the most sacred duty of authority can
find no words to excuse themselves before the
overwhelming wrath of the community. It is
time that the officials whose duty it is to
take sanitary measures against the approach
of disease learned the responsibility which
attaches to their exercise of authority, lest
they also suffer with the innocent. It is crim-
inal in them that we are compelled to address
these appeals to them. Weeks ago all de-
mands we are now making should have been
already past the demanding. Then the city
would have been spared this necessity, and
people of weak nerves would have been
saved a danger which even the imagination
might develop into disease. If we could re-
frain from pointing out the danger and in-
sisting upon proper sanitary measures we
should do so, but it would be madness to

close our eyes to probable calamity, and this
is why we insist that our authorities in the
different departments shall no longer fail in their
duty, but set about their work at once and
perform it earnestly and efficiently.

We print in another column this morning
some directions for guarding against the ap-
proach of disease, which we commend to all
householders for practice and to the police for
enforcement. It is too late to daily longer
with danger. Even the ruined drain pipe
must be rendered pure and wholesome.
Throwing off into the streets must cease.
There must be much earnest street sweeping
and the use of disinfectants everywhere. The
waterholes in the streets must be closed up, if
necessary at the expense of new pavements.
No stone should be left unturned where pes-
tilence may lurk. Unless all this, and more, is
speedily accomplished the plague may pounce
down upon us before we are aware of its com-
ing, and the Destroyer show his presence in
every house. Precaution is all that is neces-
sary, and if proper precautionary measures
had been already taken there would be no
danger of approaching calamity.

The Carlist War and the Cure of Santa Cruz.

The letter which we print this morning
from our special correspondent in the Carlist
camp is valuable as disclosing the real em-
ptiness of the reactionary movement. The
description of the base of operations at Urdax,
and the scenes that struck the eye of the
HERALD correspondent while there, certainly
do not reveal any high order of military en-
ergy. In fine, as far as we are able to per-
ceive, the Carlist army consists of the Curé of
Santa Cruz. This grotesque ecclesiastic is the
only distinct character, the only resolute man,
that all these months of civil war have brought
to the surface. He is monarch of all he sur-
veys, and he is as much feared by the Carlists
as he is opposed by the republicans. He ac-
knowledges no subordination, will attach him-
self to the army only on conditions, and
replies to a message of distress from the
retreating forces of Don Carlos by a threat to
shoot the *parlamentario* if he renews his
appeals for succor. Hardly has our corres-
pondent time to record this little eccentricity
before the Curé falls upon the republicans at
the Bridge of Enderlaza and they hoist a flag of
truce in token of surrender; but as the Curé
advances to receive the prisoners he is greeted
with a volley of musketry, whereupon the little
garrison is put to death as the recompense of
treachery, and the "flower" of the Carlist army
is released from danger. The Curé has displayed
qualities which indicate that the olive-branch
profession is less suited to his natural capacity
than the occupation of a bold and successful
guerrilla chieftain. The prestige which he has
already acquired throughout Spain will un-
doubtedly make him a formidable competitor
of the leading generals of the Carlist move-
ment for the favor of the pretender and the
applause of the monarchists.

The Conservation of Wood.

One of the most important economic prob-
lems of the age, the conservation of wood,
has recently been undergoing experimental
solution among French and Belgian en-
gineers, with very interesting results. Chief
among these is the discovery of the rates of
decay of the various woods, similarly exposed
and similarly defended, by the aid of sub-
stances insoluble in water and unaffected by
the atmosphere. Instances are mentioned by
one of the experimenters, M. Melsen, in
which prepared blocks, into the sinuosities
of whose woody fibres the tarry preparation had
penetrated, after exposure to alternate steam
baths and frosty weather and to burial in wet
or marshy soil, were perfectly sound and un-
injured after twenty years' trial. A section of
a piece of timber impregnated with tar shows
that the conserving substance has followed
the lines of the longitudinal fibres, and often
the microscope reveals the complete filling of
the pores, and every channel which might give
entrance to deleterious agents is plugged by
the tar, which, in many cases, is also found a
perfect preserver of bolts, screws and nails.

It is said that a railway sleeper thus care-
fully coated and injected with the solution
ought to hold together as long as an Egyptian
mummy, and it is easy to see that with proper
attention to this one item of railroad expendi-
ture millions of dollars might be annually
saved to the companies and the disastrous de-
forestation of the country be measurably ar-
rested. The experiments show that the oaken
blocks superficially prepared are capable of
outliving the roughest exposure to weather for
many years without internal or external dis-
solution of the fibres. The enormous extension
of the American railway systems and the ever
multiplying demands for the forest oak for
mining, shipbuilding and street pave-
ment purposes, in all of which the timber
is exposed to rapid decay, establish the
necessity for great economy in the use of
wood and the expediency of using every
means to preserve it when once put in use.

The railways, the great timber-consumers,
have usually taken little trouble to make
known the ascertained durability of the wood
used in their tracks and bridges; but enough
is known to demonstrate the great economy
of preparing timber for track use before it is
put down. In Belgium more than two-thirds
of the sleepers on all the railroads have been
chemically prepared since 1863; and there can
be little question that the experiment so suc-
cessful and satisfactory in that climate would
be still more so in the United States.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—This dreadful
pestilence is reported in various places in
Eastern and Central Europe, from Turkey to
the Peninsula of Italy, and thence northward
to the Baltic. Leaving the United States, then,
for the tour of Europe, will be no security this
season to our pleasure seekers against the
cholera.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—THE CANADIANA FAIR
ENDED.—District Attorney Crowley on Satur-
day last entered a *not. pros.* in each of the
cases of the fourteen women indicted with
Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the Court
adjourned *sine die*, all parties apparently sat-
isfied with their tempest in a teapot.

GROESBECK, of Ohio, according to the Cin-
cinnati *Enquirer*, is believed to be in favor of
a new democratic departure. There have been
so many departures of that party within the
last few years that its remains might be sup-
posed to rest quietly at this time in the "land
of departed spirits."

Yesterday's Sermons.

Notwithstanding all our hopes and expecta-
tions of rain as indicated by the overhanging
clouds and the occasional droppings yester-
day, the weather held up very pleasantly, so
that the prayerful were able to spend their ac-
customed morning and evening hours in the
house of the Lord. The sermons, with hardly
an exception, are practical or doctrinal, simple
and Scriptural, so that they can be easily
read, marked and inwardly digested both
by those who heard them yesterday and by
those who shall read them to-day.
Those who may be curious to know what
Unitarianism teaches regarding the way of
holiness will find in Dr. Bellows' discourse
as thorough orthodox as many of the most
"evangelical" divines could furnish to their
congregations. He tells us that holiness is
merely a holy-hearted simplicity of purpose, a
singleness of eye to see the right, a strong
love of goodness and a resolute will to seek
and possess it. It needs not education or cul-
tivation to secure a holy heart. While all
this is true, it does not tell the whole
of what holiness as a state of heart
or of life is. We do not agree, save
conditionally, with the Doctor's statement
that it does not matter what direction
a man's feet take if his heart be turned the
right way. If the feet always followed the
heart this might do, but not otherwise. A
firm resolution and a strong will are good
things if they are sanctified; but they cannot
keep the heart pure nor the feet in the way of
holiness. And there the completeness of this
discourse is lacking in that it leaves the divine
factor altogether out of this attainment. It
is true that without this holiness of heart
none of every ten of the young men who leave
country homes for city life are wrecked every
year on the shoals and quicksands of this
great city? If it be it is a terrible fact, and
one that cannot be too gravely considered.

The story of the Saviour's trial before Pilate
was plainly and briefly commented upon by
Dr. Foss, but no new thought was evolved
therefrom, according to our synopsis.
As St. Paul taught his pupil, Titus, so Dr.
Imbrie taught the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian
church yesterday, that Christianity was not a
new philosophy or a humanly devised scheme
of renovation, but an entirely new heaven-
sent principle; and that it is distinguished
from the philosophies in that Christian moral-
ity is superior to the morality of the world;
that it is sustained by a peculiar hope of the
appearing of the great God our Saviour, and
in that the source of this moral life and hope
is not in man, but in God. The proof and
illustration of this latter point will be found
in detail in the sermon.

The rewards of selfishness and of abnega-
tion respectively formed the theme of Mr.
McArthur's discourse. Society, he declared,
is suspicious of the man who proposes self as
the object of worship. It shuns him and de-
fends his projects. God also withdraws from
him and allows him to fall into his own snares.
When sin is reduced to its last analysis it
becomes selfishness, the opposite of which
is abnegation, of which Jesus and Paul are
shining examples, as Judas and Pilate are of
selfishness.

Most of us realize that this life is a warfare,
but very few of us go into the conflict pre-
pared to do battle with the world, the flesh
and the devil, the soul's greatest enemies.
The world is constantly alluring us, and the
flesh is more than ready to be allured, and if
we escape from these we have the devil as a
roaring lion going about seeking whom he
may devour. Father Power tells us that we
have little chance of escaping this last enemy
unless we take St. Peter's advice and "be
sober and watch unto prayer," which is un-
doubtedly true. With prayer as a weapon we
can defy and defeat all our enemies and arrive
at heaven, our final and proper resting place.

Father Kearney, using the parables of the
lost sheep and the lost piece of money, illus-
trated God's care for His erring children and
His anxiety to bring them back to His fold.
He is now as ever scouring the wilderness
after the lost coin, and when they are found,
after the lost coin, and when they are found,
after the lost coin, and when they are found,
after the lost coin, and when they are found,

Dr. Holme charges our fearful criminal
calendar to the late war, to the character of
our foreign immigration, to the publicity
given by the press to records of crime.
It familiarizes the public with deeds of vio-
lence and thus aids greatly in their propaga-
tion. Intemperance he considers the parent
of all vice, and the antidote to all these evils
is the cultivation of the love faculties among
men. But we can hardly wait for the ripened
fruit of that sowing. We must make the
punishment as short, sharp and decisive as is
the crime itself. There is no other remedy
half so effective for clearing our criminal
calendar as that.

Mr. Beecher explained the nature of belief
and of man's responsibility for what he be-
lieves. As belief, according to Mr. Beecher, is
partly voluntary and partly involuntary, our
responsibility is therefore equally divided.
Every man who has the ability and oppor-
tunity to investigate truth is responsible for
failing to investigate. The character of a
man's mind will determine the way in which
he will see truth. It is possible for truth to
be so large that ten men may believe in it,
and the whole ten sections may be the whole
truth, and yet not one of the ten men may
have the whole truth. But the responsibility
rests with every man to do his best to know
what truth is.

Taking the analogy of nature, Dr. Scudder
pointed out to his people the characteristics
of growth in grace and in the knowledge of
our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and the
elements necessary to a successful and steady
growth in spiritual life. Christ is the typical
man, and we are to grow in knowledge and
grace until we resemble Christ; and this
growth is promoted by the Spirit of God
dwelling in our hearts, and who, if we seek it,
will make us flowers for His own paradise.

We have a couple of country sketches to-
day—one from Closter, N. J., where a sorrow-
ing congregation lamented the sudden death
of a beloved pastor who had lately gone to
Colorado as a missionary and fallen a victim
to disease there; and the other from Hewlett's
Station, L. I., where the joy of heaven over
the repentant sinner was held up to the con-
gregation that the sight might win some hearts
from death into life and from the power of
Satan unto God. All of these Sabbath dis-
courses will form an excellent literary meal

for country readers who have the time and
can give them the necessary study. But let
faith be mixed with what you read as well as
with what you hear.

SUNDAY RECREATIONS.

Shall the Names Have Healthy Moral Relaxa-
tion?—Visit of the Excise Commis-
sioners to the Beer Gardens Yester-
day—The Way People En-
joy Themselves.

The problem of rational Sunday recreation is one
that has become a very important and serious one
in nearly all large cities of America and Europe
and appears at least to be approaching a practical
solution in New York. London has insisted on
having popular open air music in her parks, and
the followers of Odger and Bradlaugh, finding that
their wishes in this respect were likely to be con-
travened, did not hesitate to remove the railings
of Hyde Park as an intimation of the general up-
rooting of the political desires of their oppo-
nents in the policy of prohibition. The question
of allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks on the
Sabbath has been repeatedly brought to the
notice of the Legislature of this State, and various
provisions have been enacted either to restrict,
regulate or prohibit the traffic. There has, how-
ever, always hitherto been a peculiar influence
brought to bear on the question, chiefly arising
from the fact that metropolitan politics have for
many years been in the "house of order," and
that the retailers of "rice" whiskey would
kill at five hundred yards

on Creedmoor Range, have wielded an insatiable
strength at all the caucuses, conventions and
elections. The reform struggles of the past two
years have very materially altered this state of
affairs, and have brought the people to the surface,
so that it need no longer be what the gin-mill
keepers demand, but what the masses desire shall
prevail. And in this mild and conservative way
the Sunday drinking question has again been
brought up for consideration and settlement.

Recently, with a view to solving the vexed ques-
tion, at least in a great degree, Alderman Kehr,
one of the German legislative representatives of
the municipality, extended an invitation to the
Commissioners of the Board of Excise, Superin-
tendent Matlack and Captain Morhea, of Alder-
man Kehr's precinct, to accompany him on a
Sunday tour of the larger beer "gardens" of the
city, and by personal inspection to judge for them-
selves whether these resorts were detrimental to
the

MORAL HEALTH OF THE CITY,
and whether the physical and mental recreations
of their patrons was not largely contributed to by
allowing such establishments to keep open on the
Sabbath. The Alderman, accompanied by all
he desired was that the Commissioners
should "see for themselves," and if
after such an inspection they came
to the conclusion that the maintenance of such
methods of Sunday enjoyment were either im-
moral, prejudicial to the public peace, or in any
way calculated to interfere with the well-being of the com-
munity, he was content to abide by their judg-
ment. The invitation was accepted, and by con-
sent of the parties invited yesterday was fixed
upon as

THE TIME FOR THE TOUR.
Accordingly, at two o'clock yesterday, Excise Com-
missioners Matlack and Captain Morhea, Alder-
man Kehr and Koch, Mayor Spier, Paul Falk, Daniel
Schneider and a number of other well-known gen-
tlemen assembled at German Assembly Room, in
the Bowery, and, accompanied by the Alderman,
proceeded on the tour of observation. Superin-
tendent Matlack was prevented from being present,
as he was Captain Morhea, driving rapidly
up Third avenue the party visited, first, Hamilton
Park, at sixty-third street, where they found a
large number of people, and then, secondly, the
"beer garden" at the corner of Third